

# NAM

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good name behind.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*

Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of name resort to him?  
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,  
And many others of great name and worth.  
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to tell how  
the life agreeth with the same. *Bacon's Essays, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*  
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,  
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains. *Dryden.*  
A hundred knights  
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name. *Dryden.*  
These shall be towns of mighty fame,  
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a name.

Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is as much  
valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was  
among the ancients. *Baker's Rejected, on Learning.*

Power delegated; imputed character.  
In the name of the people,  
Banish him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Fictitious imputation.  
When Ulysses with fallacious arts,  
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,  
My kinsman fell. *Dryden, Æn.*

Appearance; not reality; assumed character.  
I'll to him again, in the name of Brook;  
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare's Windfor.*  
There is a friend which is only a friend in name. *Ecclus. xxxvii.*

An opprobrious appellation.  
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;  
In vain the kneels. *Granville's Poems.*  
I row by, and call them names. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO NAME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To discriminate by a particular appellation.  
I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel  
I now name to you; and with speed to pace  
To speak of Perditia. *Shakespeare's Win. Tale.*  
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wait thou named  
after any of them. *Tob. iii. 8.*  
His name was called Jesus, which was so named of the  
angel before he was conceived. *Luke ii. 21.*

2. To mention by name.  
Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself  
to the naming of the Holy One. *Ecclus. xxiii. 9.*

3. To specify; to nominate.  
Did my father's godson seek your life?  
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar. *Shakespeare.*  
Bring me him up whom I shall name. *1 Sam. xxviii. 8.*  
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms or ideas  
were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.  
Let my name be named on them. *Gen. xlviii. 16.*

NAMELESS, *adj.* [from name.]  
1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.  
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*  
The milky way,  
Fram'd of many nameless stars. *Waller.*  
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.  
Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they  
come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

NAMELY, *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention  
by name.  
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the  
fame which diligent beholders of her works have observed;  
namely, that she provideth for all living creatures nourish-  
ment which may suffice. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.*  
Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
To none of these, except it be the last;  
Namely, some love that drew him off from home. *Shakespeare.*  
The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth,  
of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely,  
that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very  
dangerous and suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her  
to go herself abroad weekly attended. But the queen an-  
swered, that she had rather be dead, than put in custody.  
*Bacon, Apophth. 14.*  
For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of di-  
vining in dreams; that several such divinations have been  
made, none can question. *Addison's Spectator.*

# NAP

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point  
of history, but furnishes one very fine moral to us; namely,  
that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same  
time take the most proper method for gaining long life,  
riches, and reputation.

NA'MER, *n. f.* [name.] One who calls or knows any by name.  
NA'MESAKE, *n. f.* One that has the same name with another.  
Nor does the dog fish at sea, much more make out the  
dog of land, than that his cognominal, or namesake, in the  
heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for  
them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes:  
they can indeed see the light, as is said of their namesakes;  
but immediately shut their eyes. *Addison's Spectator.*

NAP, *n. f.* [nappe, Saxon, to sleep.]  
1. Slumber; a short sleep.  
Mopla sat yawning of sleep with open mouth making  
such a noise, as no body could lay the stealing of a nap to  
her charge. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Let your bounty  
Take a nap, and I will awake it anon. *Shakespeare.*  
The fun had long since in the lap  
Of Thetis, taken out his nap. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking your nap.  
*L'Estrange, Pub.*

2. [Jnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.  
Amongst those leaves the made a butterfly  
With excellent device and wondrous flight:  
The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,  
The flken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenser.*  
Jack Cade the clothier, means to dress the Common-  
wealth, and get a new nap upon it. *Shakespeare.*  
Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of  
downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or nap  
cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*  
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;  
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain  
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

TO NAPP, *v. a.* [nappe, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy  
or secure.  
They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*  
What is seriously related by Helmont, that soul linen,  
stopt in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one  
days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring,  
one may guess to have been the philosophy and information  
of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her  
wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there  
taken napping, just when they had made an end of their  
good cheer. *Bentley's Sermons.*

NAPTING, *n. f.* [nap and take.] Surprise; seizure on a  
sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.  
Napping, assaults, spoiling, and fringes, have in our fore-  
father's days, between us and France, been very common.  
*Carew.*

NAPE, *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it  
to come from nap, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with  
his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, a hill; perhaps from  
the same root with knob.] The joint of the neck behind.  
Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and  
make but an interior survey of your good selves. *Shakespeare.*  
Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a  
golden head was growing out of the nape of his neck. *Beau.*

NA'PHERY, *n. f.* [napery, Italian.] Table-linen. *Dict.*  
NA'PHRY, *n. f.* [napry, Lat.] An herb.  
NA'PHTHA, *n. f.* [naphtha, Latin.]  
Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of  
a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft  
and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and  
of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It  
is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is  
frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach  
of any flame, and burns to a great distance, sometimes spread-  
ing in an instant over half a mile or more of ground, and  
continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the  
waters of fountains, and in pains of the limbs. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
lytick cases, and in pains of the limbs. It swims  
of the top of the water of wells and springs. That found  
about Babylon is in some springs whitish, tho' it be gene-  
rally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*

NAPPINESS, *n. f.* [nappy.] The quality of having a nap.  
NA'PKIN, *n. f.* [from nap; which etymology is oddly favoured  
by Virgil, *Tonsilque seruit mantilia villis; naperia, Italian.*]  
1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.  
By art were weaved nappins, shirts, and coats, inconspic-  
tible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The same matter was woven into a napkin at Louvain,  
which was cleaned by being burnt in the fire. *Widdow.*  
Napkins, Helioabalus had of cloth or gold, but they  
were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arvabont.*

# NAR

2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. This scife is retained in Scot-  
land.  
I am glad I have found this naphin;  
This was her first remembrance from the moor. *Shakespeare.*

NA'PLESS, *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.  
Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he  
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put  
The naphless vesture of humility. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

NA'PPY, *adj.* [from nap.] Mr. Lye derives it from napp, Saxon,  
a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from nap; whence apples and  
ale are called lamb's wool.  
When I my thresher heard,  
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Poet.*

NARCISSUS, *n. f.* [Latin; narcissus, Fr.] A daffodil.  
Nor Narcissus fair  
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still. *Thomson.*

NARCISSICK, *adj.* [narcissus, Fr.] Producing tor-  
por, or stupefaction.  
Narcissick includes all that part of the materia medica, which  
any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or  
hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*  
The ancients esteemed it narcissick or stupefactive, and it is  
to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

NARD, *n. f.* [nardus, Lat. *νάρδος, Gr.*]  
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.  
2. An odorous shrub.  
Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,  
Or the nard in the fire. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
He now is come  
Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,  
And flowing odours, cassia, nard and balm. *Milton.*

NARR, *n. f.* [narris, Latin.] A nostril not used, except as in  
the following passage, in affectation.  
There is a Machiavelian plot,  
Though every nose object it not. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 1.*

NARWHALE, *n. f.* A species of whale.  
Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but  
the teeth of narwhales. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

NARRABLE, *adj.* [from narra.] Capable to be told or re-  
lated.  
NARRATE, *v. a.* [narrare, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a  
word only used in Scotland.  
NARRATION, *n. f.* [narratio, Latin; narratio, Fr.] Ac-  
count; relation; history.  
He did doubt of the truth of that narration. *Abbot.*  
They that desire to look into the narrations of the story,  
for the variety of the matter we have been careful might  
have profit. *2 Mac. ii. 21.*  
Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the  
plainest narrations. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

NARRATIVE, *adj.* [narrativus, Fr. from narra, Lat.]  
1. Relating; giving an account.  
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-  
less it be in sentences dispositive and enacting; therefore credit  
ought to be given to these acts, though the words be  
narrative. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.  
Age, as Davenant says, is always narrative. *Dryden.*  
The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,  
And boasting youth, and narrative old age. *Pope.*

NARRATIVE, *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.  
In the instructions I here give to others, concerning what  
they should do, take a narrative of what you have done. *South's Sermons.*

Cymbis was much taken with my narrative. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 58.*

NARRATIVELY, *adv.* [from narrative.] By way of relation.  
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-  
less it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms  
are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NARRATOR, *n. f.* [narrator, French; from narra, Latin.] A  
teller; a relater.  
Consider whether the narrator be honest and faithful, as  
well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit  
by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logick.*

TO NARRATE, *v. a.* [from narra, Latin.] To relate; to give  
account of; not in use.  
I ever narrate'd my friends,  
Of whom he is chief, with all the size that verity  
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare.*

NARROW, *adj.* [nearu, Saxon, from nyr, near.]  
1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to  
side.  
Edward from Belgia,  
Hath pass'd in safety thro' the narrow seas. *Shakespeare.*  
The Angel stood in a narrow place, where was no way  
to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numb. ii. 26.*  
In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themselves.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Small; of no great extent.  
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness  
in the exclusion; but this infereth no informity. *Brown.*

# NAR

3. Covetous; avaritious.  
To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,  
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.  
Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions be-  
tween the several orders of its members, and their narrow-  
hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat's Sermon.*  
The greatest understanding is narrow. How much of  
God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea?  
*Gray, Cofmol. b. ii. c. 8.*  
The hopes of receiving good from those whom we gra-  
tify, would produce but a very narrow and stinted charity.  
*Smallridge's Sermons.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight,  
and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the per-  
son she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*  
It is with narrow-soul'd people as with narrow-neck'd  
bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make  
in pouring it out. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. Near; within a small distance.  
Then Mneftheus to the head his arrow drove,  
But made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove;  
Yet mis'd to narrow, that he cut the cord  
Which fasten'd by the foot the fitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.  
The orb he roam'd  
With narrow search; and with inspection deep  
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all  
Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milt. Par. Lst.*  
Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a  
great man, who is not always the best prepared for so nar-  
row an inspection. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 265.*

TO NARROW, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.  
In the wall he made narrow'd rests, that the beams should  
not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings vi. 6.*  
By reason of the great Continent of Brasilia, the needle  
deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits  
of Magellan, where the land is narrow'd, and the sea on  
the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown's V. Err.*  
A government, which by alienating the affections, losing  
the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves  
out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may  
justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to narrow  
its bottom. *Temple's Miscel.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.  
One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it  
is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade, for mean or ill  
ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which con-  
tains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke's Works.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.  
Defectude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that  
we can apprehend only those things in which we are con-  
versant. *Gower's Works.*  
How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a scanty  
collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more co-  
pious stock. *Locke's Works.*

Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee!  
Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art,  
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope's Dunci. b. iv.*

4. To confine; to limit.  
By admitting too many things at once into one question,  
the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting  
and narrowing the question, you take a fuller survey of the  
whole. *Watts's Logick.*  
Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we confine  
ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much read-  
ing. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not  
take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to  
the one hand or to the other. *Farr. Dict.*

NARROWLY, *adv.* [from narrow.]  
1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between  
the sides.  
The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that  
it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.  
*Swift's Sentim. of the Church of England.*

2. Contractedly; without extent.  
My fellow-schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps to narrowly. *Shakespeare.*  
If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be repre-  
hended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in  
compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*  
For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search  
narrowly when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*  
A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will narrowly  
inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

3. Nearly; within a little.  
Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and  
very narrowly missed of the other. *Swift.*

4. Avaritiously; sparingly.

NA'ROW-